DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 355 625 EA 024 724

AUTHOR Irwin, Paul M.
TITLE Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965: FY 1993 Guide to Programs. CRS Report for Congress.
INSTITUTION Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Congressional Research Service.
REPORT NO CRS-92-625-EPW
PUB DATE 25 Nov 92
NOTE 43p.
PUB TYPE Reports - Evaluative/Feasibility (142) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Educational Finance; *Educational Improvement; *Educationally Disadvantaged; Elementary Secondary Education; *Federal Aid; *Federal Programs; Resource Allocation; *Special Needs Students
IDENTIFIERS Congress; *Elementary Secondary Education Act; *Hawkins Stafford Act 1988

ABSTRACT

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), as amended, authorizes most federal programs for elementary and secondary education and is administered by the U.S. Department of Education. The major ESEA program is the Chapter 1, Title I program of grants to local education agencies for supplementary educational and related service to meet educationally disadvantaged students' needs. Other ESEA programs support the special needs of other students (such as migratory children), instruction in selected subjects, or program improvement and innovation. This report describes ESEA's reauthorization status, various ESEA programs, and an appropriations history. Each listing consists of program name, the statutory reference, a brief description, eligible grantees, the allocation method, number of participants, and a "Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance" reference number. The report also lists unfunded ESEA programs and other non-ESEA programs authorized by the Hawkins-Stafford Act amendments of 1988. Reauthorization of ESEA is anticipated during the 103rd Congress. The ESEA authorizes 46 programs; 39 have been funded since 1988. Appropriations total $8.6 billion in fiscal year 1993. Of this amount, nearly 80 percent is allocated to Chapter 1, Title I programs, including $6.1 billion for local education agency grants to provide services for 5 million educationally disadvantaged children. Two appendices contain eight selected references and amendments to P.L. 100-297b programs. (MLH)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

EA

92-625 EPW

CRS Report for Congress

Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965: FY 1993 Guide to Programs

ED355625

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

Paul M. Irwin
Specialist in Social Legislation
Education and Public Welfare Division

August 6, 1992
Updated November 25, 1992

CRS

Congressional Research Service • The Library of Congress

EA 024 724

2 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Congressional Research Service works exclusively for the Congress, conducting research, analyzing legislation, and providing information at the request of committees, Members, and their staffs.

The Service makes such research available, without partisan bias, in many forms including studies, reports, compilations, digests, and background briefings. Upon request, CRS assists committees in analyzing legislative proposals and issues, and in assessing the possible effects of these proposals and their alternatives. The Service's senior specialists and subject analysts are also available for personal consultations in their respective fields of expertise.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965: FY 1993 GUIDE TO PROGRAMS

SUMMARY

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended (ESEA), authorizes most of the Federal programs for elementary and secondary education. These programs are administered by the U.S. Department of Education. The major ESEA program, both in terms of numbers of students served and the amount of funds appropriated, is the chapter 1, title I program of grants to local education agencies for supplementary educational and related services to meet the needs of educationally disadvantaged students. Other ESEA programs support the special needs of other students, such as migratory children, instruction in selected subjects, such as mathematics, or program improvement and innovation, such as the chapter 2 block grant. As highlighted below, this report describes the reauthorization status of the ESEA, its various programs, and an appropriations history. The report also lists unfunded ESEA programs, as well as programs other than the ESEA that were authorized by the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988, P.L. 100-297 (the Hawkins-Stafford Act).

Reauthorization of ESEA is anticipated during the 103d Congress. Most ESEA program authorizations expire after FY 1993, and the amendment and extension of ESEA is anticipated to be one of the major educational activities of the 103d Congress. The last major revision of ESEA was in 1988 with the enactment of the Hawkins-Stafford Act.

The ESEA authorizes 46 programs. These programs support various supplementary educational and related services for students with special needs, such as educationally disadvantaged, migratory, or disabled children, as well as the improvement of educational practices, including block grants, mathematics and science education, foreign language assistance, magnet schools, drug abuse education, dropout assistance, and bilingual education.

Appropriations total $8.6 billion in FY 1993. Of the 46 ESEA programs, 39 have been funded since 1988, the year the Hawkins-Stafford Act was enacted. These programs total $8.6 billion, or nearly 30 percent, of the total appropriations for the U.S. Department of Education in FY 1993. Of the $8.6 billion, almost 80 percent is allocated to chapter 1, title I programs, including $6.1 billion (71 percent) for grants to local educational agencies (LEAs). In FY 1989, LEA grants provided services for 5 million educationally disadvantaged children, or one out of every nine American school children.

P.L. 100-297 authorized other programs. The Hawkins-Stafford Act amended several non-ESEA programs, including the Impact Aid program, the Adult Education Act, the Star Schools Program Assistance Act, the National Center for Education Statistics, the National Assessment of Educational Progress, and Indian education programs.

NOTE: This report updates and replaces the August 6, 1992, version by including FY 1993 appropriations data for ESEA programs from P.L. 102-394.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REAUTHORIZATION STATUS 2

CURRENT PROGRAMS 3
- Title I--Basic Programs 3
  - Chapter 1--Financial Assistance to Meet Special Educational Needs of Children 3
  - Part A--Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies 3
  - Part B--Even Start Family Literacy Programs 4
  - Part D--Programs Operated by State Agencies 5
  - Part E--Payments 6
  - Part F--General Provisions 7
  - Chapter 2--Federal, State, and Local Partnership for Educational Improvement 8
  - Part A--State and Local Programs 8
  - Part B--National Programs 9
- Title II--Critical Skills Improvement 11
  - Part A--Dwight D. Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Education Act 11
  - Part B--Foreign Language Assistance Act of 1988 12
- Title III--Magnet Schools Assistance 12
- Title IV--Special Programs 13
  - Part A--Women's Educational Equity Act 13
  - Part B--Jacob K. Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Act of 1988 13
  - Part C--Allen J. Ellender Fellowship Program 14
  - Part D--Emergency Immigrant Education Act of 1984 14
  - Part E--Territorial Assistance 15
  - Part F--Secretary's Fund for Innovation in Education 15
- Title V--Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 16
  - Part B--State and Local Programs 16
  - Part C--Training of Teachers, Counselors, and School Personnel 17
  - Part D--National Programs 17
- Title VI--Projects and Programs Designed to Address School Dropout Problems and to Strengthen Basic Skills Instruction .. 18
  - Part A--School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Act of 1988 . 18
- Title VII--Bilingual Education Act 18
  - Part A--Financial Assistance for Bilingual Education Programs 18
  - Part B--Data Collection, Evaluation, and Research 19
  - Part C--Training and Technical Assistance 19
- Title X--General Provisions 20

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1988 THROUGH FY 1993 21

UNFUNDED PROGRAMS 26

FY 1993 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS 27

OTHER HAWKINS-STAFFORD ACT PROGRAMS 28

APPENDIX A: SELECTED REFERENCES 31

APPENDIX B: AMENDMENTS TO P.L. 100-297 PROGRAMS 33

NOTE: Miguel Marquez, formerly a technical information specialist in the Education and Public Welfare Division, co-authored an earlier version of this report.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965: FY 1993 GUIDE TO PROGRAMS

This report summarizes the programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, P.L. 89-10, as amended (ESEA). These programs constitute most of the Federal programs for elementary and secondary education. They are administered by the U.S. Department of Education (ED), where they comprise nearly 30 percent of the total ED budget. Most ESEA programs are currently authorized through FY 1993; reauthorization is anticipated to be the major educational activity of the 103d Congress.

The report describes the reauthorization status of the ESEA, and then describes the programs that are currently funded, organized according to the eight titles of the ESEA, as follows:

- I--Basic Programs
- II--Critical Skills Improvement
- III--Magnet Schools Assistance
- IV--Special Programs
- V--Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986
- VI--Projects and Programs Designed to Address School Dropout Problems and to Strengthen Basic Skills Instruction
- VII--Bilingual Education Act
- X--General Provisions[1]

Table 1 (see page 21) shows the appropriations enacted for each program from FY 1988 through 1993. Two lists of programs follow the appropriations table: (1) unfunded programs authorized by the ESEA, and (2) programs other than ESEA programs that were authorized or amended by the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988, P.L. 100-297--the Hawkins-Stafford Act.[2] Appendix A gives references related to ESEA that have been prepared by the Congressional

---

[1]Titles VIII and IX of ESEA have been repealed.

[2]For background to P.L. 100-297, see U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *Elementary and Secondary Education: A Summary of the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988, Public Law 100-297*. CRS Report for Congress No. 88-458 EPW, by the Education Section. Washington, 1988.

Research Service. Appendix B provides a brief summary of selected amendments to P.L. 100-297.

REAUTHORIZATION STATUS

Most ESEA programs are authorized through FY 1993. The major exceptions include the three programs operated by State agencies under part D, chapter 1, title I--programs for migratory children, children with disabilities, and neglected and delinquent children--which are authorized without expiration. Other exceptions include:

- a one-time authorization, effective October 1, 1988, for the National Commission on Migrant Education (section 1439);[3]
- an annual authorization without expiration of $1 million for Presidential awards for teaching excellence in foreign languages (section 2201);
- a one-time authorization to establish a drug-free school zones demonstration program (section 5137);
- a one-time authorization for FY 1991 for the dissemination of information about drug abuse education programs (section 5146); and
- an authorization for FY 1991 and 1992 for the Secondary Schools Basic Skills Demonstration Assistance Act of 1988 (section 6103).

For the ESEA programs authorized through FY 1993, section 414 of the General Education Provisions Act has automatically extended their authorizations for an additional year, through FY 1994.

Preliminary preparation for the reauthorization of the ESEA is expected to begin in the last half of 1992. However, deliberation, amendment, and extension of ESEA is anticipated to be the major educational activity of the 103d Congress, beginning in 1993. Although a series of minor amendments have been enacted in the past few years, the last major revision of ESEA was through the enactment of the Hawkins-Stafford Act, which was signed into law on April 28, 1988.

---

[3]Unless otherwise noted, section numbers refer to ESEA.

CURRENT PROGRAMS

The ESEA authorizes 46 programs and activities. These programs support various supplementary educational and related services for students with special needs, such as educationally disadvantaged, migratory, or disabled children, as well as the improvement of educational practices, including block grants, magnet schools, mathematics and science education, drug abuse education, and bilingual education. Most of these programs (39) have been funded at least once since the enactment of P.L. 100-297; a few have been authorized by more recent legislation. Programs that have been funded at least once since 1988 are described in this part of the report. A small number of ESEA programs (7) have not been funded at all; these are described in a later part (see Unfunded Programs, page 26).

This part provides, for each program: the name of the program; the statutory reference; and a brief description. Eligible grantees and eligible participants (if different from grantees) are summarized next, followed by the method of allocation, the number of participants (or grantees if the number of participants was not available); and the reference number from the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* (CFDA).[4] Grantees include only direct recipients of Federal funds that have been specified in the legislation; they do not include unspecified, indirect, or secondary grantees. Numbers of participants or grantees were obtained, for the most part, from the *Justifications of Appropriation Estimates to the Congress: FY 1993* for ED programs.

One final note: the term "program" has no standard definition; it is used in this report to refer to any funded activity that has had a specific appropriation. For unfunded activities, the term refers to any specific authorization of appropriations that has not received any funding since 1988, the year that the Hawkins-Stafford Act was enacted.

Title I--Basic Programs

Chapter 1--Financial Assistance to Meet Special Educational Needs of Children

Part A--Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies

Basic and Concentration Grants to Local Educational Agencies (sections 1005-1006)[5] provide assistance to improve the educational opportunities of educationally disadvantaged (low achieving) elementary and secondary students

---

[4]The CFDA is prepared and regularly updated by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. This catalog provides additional details about each program that are of special interest to potential grantees or applicants.

[5]This activity has separate appropriations and allocation methods, but funds are combined and used by recipients for a single purpose.

who reside in relatively low-income areas by providing supplemental educational and related services to meet the special needs of these children.

Eligible grantees: local education agencies (LEAs)

Eligible participants: with very limited exceptions, educationally disadvantaged children residing in relatively low-income areas

Allocation method: formula grants, based on the number of children 5-17 years of age in poor families and the State average expenditure per pupil for public schools, with a State minimum of up to 0.25 percent of the total allocation

Participants: 5,050,000 students in FY 1989

CFDA number: 84.010

Capital Expenses for Private School Children (section 1017) provide payments for increases in capital expenses paid from chapter 1 funds subsequent to the *Aguilar* v. *Felton* Supreme Court decision in 1985,[6] for the purpose of regaining levels of instructional services to eligible private school children to those provided during school year 1984-85.

Eligible grantees: LEAs

Eligible participants: educationally disadvantaged children residing in relatively low income areas and attending nonpublic schools

Allocation method: formula grants to States, in proportion to their number of private school pupils served under chapter 1 in 1984-85; discretionary grants within States

Participants: 138,000 students estimated for FY 1989

CFDA number: 84.216

Part B--Even Start Family Literacy Programs

Even Start Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies (sections 1051-1059) are designed to improve the educational opportunities of children in low-income areas by integrating early childhood education and adult education for parents into a unified program.

---

[6]For background information, see U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *The Implications of Aguilar v. Felton for the Provision of Title I/Chapter 1 Assistance to Nonpublic Schoolchildren*. CRS Report for Congress No. 85-918 EPW, by David Ackerman and Wayne Riddle. Washington, 1985.

Eligible grantees: LEAs, community-based organizations, or other nonprofit organizations

Eligible participants: children aged 1-7 whose parents lack a high school diploma (or equivalent) and their parents

Allocation method: formula grants to States, in proportion to grants under the chapter 1 LEA grants program, but with a State minimum of up to 0.5 percent of the total allocation

Participants: 2,800 families estimated for FY 1989

CFDA number: 84.213 and 84.214

Part D--Programs Operated by State Agencies[7]

Programs for Migratory Children (sections 1201-1203) provide grants to State education agencies (SEAs)[8] to establish or improve educational programs designed to meet the special educational needs of migratory children of migratory agricultural workers or fishermen. In addition, grants and contracts are authorized to improve interstate and intrastate coordination among State and local migrant educational programs, including the transfer of records for migrant children.

Eligible grantees: SEAs

Eligible participants: in general, migratory children of currently migratory farmworkers or fishermen, with services available to such children for an additional 5 years after they are no longer migratory

Allocation method: formula grants, based on current and formerly migrant children and the State average expenditure per pupil for public schools

Participants: 382,000 students estimated for FY 1992

CFDA number: 84.011 and 84.144

---

[7]Part C of title I authorizes a program that has not been funded; such programs are discussed later in this report (see page 26).

[8]SEAs usually include the education agencies of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, and often include the education agencies of American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau (until adoption of its Compact of Free Association), and the Virgin Islands.

Programs for Handicapped Children (sections 1221-1226) provide funds to assist States in providing a free appropriate public education to children and youth with disabilities for whom the State is directly responsible.[9]

Eligible grantees: SEAs

Eligible participants: disabled children currently or formerly under direct State responsibility

Allocation method: formula grants, based on the number of handicapped children in State operated or supported schools and the State average expenditure per pupil for public schools

Participants: 265,153 students estimated for FY 1992

CFDA number: 84.009

Programs for Neglected and Delinquent Children (sections 1241-1244) are designed to improve the education of children in State-operated or supported schools for neglected or delinquent children by providing supplementary educational and related services to meet the special needs of these children.

Eligible grantees: SEAs and other State agencies providing services for these children

Eligible participants: neglected or delinquent children, through age 21, in State institutions

Allocation method: formula grants, based on current neglected or delinquent children and the State average expenditure per pupil for public schools

Participants: 52,400 students in FY 1992

CFDA number: 84.013

Part E--Payments

State Administration (section 1404) provides grants to SEAs for the administration of chapter 1 programs.

Eligible grantees and participants: SEAs

Allocation method: formula grants, calculated at the greater of 1 percent of funds allotted to the State under parts A and D of chapter

---

[9]The principal Federal programs for disabled students are authorized under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, P.L. 94-142; the chapter 1 program is limited to disabled students under the responsibility of an SEA.

1, or $325,000 (appropriations legislation has increased this minimum to $375,000 in recent years)

Grantees: 57 SEAs

CFDA number: 84.012

State Program Improvement Grants (section 1405) provide funds to SEAs for direct educational services in schools to implement chapter 1 program improvement plans.

Eligible grantees: SEAs

Eligible participants: schools

Allocation method: formula grants, calculated at the greater of 0.5 percent of funds to the State under parts A and D of chapter 1, or $180,000

Participants: no data available

CFDA number: 84.218

Part F--General Provisions

Evaluation and Technical Assistance (sections 1435-1437, 1461-1463) support the development by the Secretary of national standards for local evaluation of chapter 1 programs, and a comprehensive ED report on the results of State and local evaluations, to be published at least once every 2 years. The Secretary is required to prepare and distribute a chapter 1 policy manual, support technical assistance centers to assist SEAs and LEAs with respect to chapter 1 programs, disseminate information about exemplary programs, and conduct studies and assessments.

Eligible grantees and participants: nonprofit or profit-making organizations that conduct educational research and technical assistance

Allocation method: discretionary awards

Participants: no data available

CFDA number: none

National Commission on Migrant Education (section 1439) is established as an independent agency within the executive branch, with members appointed by the President, the Speaker of the House, and the President pro tempore of the Senate. The Commission must conduct a series of specified studies related to the education of migratory children of migratory farmworkers or fishermen,

including a special study of the Migrant Student Records Transfer System. On the basis of its studies, the Commission is required to submit reports and recommendations to the President and the Congress, and is required to terminate its activities 3 years after the date of its first meeting.[10]

Eligible grantee and participant: the Commission

Allocation method: noncompetitive award

Participant: the Commission

CFDA number: none

Rural Technical Assistance Centers (sections 1456-1459) are designed to help SEAs and LEAs improve the quality of education provided to educationally disadvantaged children. Such children must be participating in a chapter 1 program and must reside in a rural area or attend a small school. Special attention must be given to educational problems related to declining enrollments and the management of effective programs.

Eligible grantees and participants: institutions of higher education, private nonprofit agencies and organizations, regional educational laboratories, chapter 1 technical assistance centers, public agencies, or SEAs

Allocation method: discretionary awards

Grantees: 10 centers

CFDA number: none

Chapter 2--Federal, State, and Local Partnership for Educational Improvement

Part A--State and Local Programs

State Block Grants (sections 1511-1542) assist SEAs and LEAs to improve the quality of, and promote innovations in, elementary and secondary education. Activities include programs for students at risk of failure or dropping out, acquisition of educational materials, innovative programs for school-wide improvement, training and professional development, programs to enhance personal excellence, and "other innovative projects." Not more than 20 percent of each State grant may be used by the SEA for activities that include State administration, technical assistance to LEAs, and effective schools programs. LEAs receive the remainder of each State's allotment according to a formula based on LEA enrollment modified by the number of children whose education

[10]The Commission's work is anticipated to be finished by the end of 1992.

imposes a higher than average cost, for example, educationally disadvantaged children.

Eligible grantees: SEAs

Eligible participants: SEAs and LEAs

Allocation method: formula grants, based on the number of children 5-17 years of age, with no State to receive less than 0.5 percent of the total allotment

Participants: 57 SEAs and virtually all LEAs; in addition, many public and private school children and teachers

CFDA number: 84.151

Part B--National Programs

National Diffusion Network (section 1562) has the objective of improving the quality of education through promoting the awareness and implementation of exemplary educational programs, products, and practices.

Eligible grantees and participants: (1) public or nonprofit private agencies, organizations, and institutions to prepare materials on exemplary programs and to disseminate information about such programs; and (2) SEAs and other public or private nonprofit organizations to serve as intermediaries and facilitators for the local implementation of exemplary programs

Allocation method: discretionary awards

Grantees: approximately 150 awards

CFDA number: 84.073

Inexpensive Book Distribution Program for Reading Motivation (Reading Is Fundamental, Inc.) (section 1563) supports the distribution of inexpensive books through local community programs to children from low-income families, in order to motivate such children to read. Federal funds provide for up to 75 percent of the costs of the books.

Eligible grantee: Reading is Fundamental, Inc.

Eligible participants: children served by local groups and organizations

Allocation method: noncompetitive award

Participants: 4,300 local community groups with more than 140,000 volunteers, and serving an estimated 2.2 million children with 7.1 million books in FY 1992

CFDA number: none

Arts In Education Program (section 1564) is designed to stimulate arts programs in elementary and secondary schools, and to support the involvement of disabled persons in the arts by means of two awards: (1) The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts supports the Alliance for Arts Education, a network of State committees to integrate arts into basic educational programs, as well as Programs for Children and Youth, the American College Theater Festival, and the National Symphony Orchestra Education Program, all of which allow youth to attend and participate in live performances. (2) The Very Special Arts program supports the integration of arts programs with general education for disabled children and adults, through performances, workshops, technical assistance, and training.

Eligible grantees: the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the Very Special Arts program

Eligible participants: children and youth; disabled children and adults

Allocation method: two noncompetitive awards

Participants: more than 1 million persons in each of these programs in FY 1992

CFDA number: none

Law-Related Education Program (section 1565) supports projects to provide students with information and skills concerning the law, the legal process and system, and the fundamental values on which these are based.

Eligible grantees: SEAs and LEAs or other public or private agencies, organizations, or institutions

Eligible participants: youth, educators, the public in general

Allocation method: discretionary awards

Grantees: 10 new awards and 29 continuation awards in FY 1992

CFDA number: 84.123

Blue Ribbon Schools (section 1566) support the competitive selection of public and private elementary and secondary schools and school programs in

recognition of their quality. Selection must be based on merit, as determined by the Secretary.

Eligible grantees and participants: schools

Allocation method: discretionary awards for the costs of review teams, site visits and related travel, and recognition ceremonies

Participants: 222 exemplary schools were recognized in FY 1991

CFDA number: none

Title II--Critical Skills Improvement

Part A--Dwight D. Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Education Act

State Grants (sections 2001-2011) are designed to improve the skills of teachers and quality of instruction in mathematics and science, and to increase the access of all students to this instruction.

Eligible grantees: LEAs, SEAs, State higher education agencies, higher education institutions, and nonprofit organizations

Eligible participants: elementary, secondary, and vocational education teachers

Allocation method: formula grants to States, with 50 percent based on the number of children 5-17 years old and 50 percent based on allocations of chapter 1 funds, except that no State is to receive less than 0.5 percent of the total allocation

Participants: 600,000 teachers in FY 1989

CFDA number: 84.164

National Programs (section 2012) are designed to improve the skills of teachers and quality of instruction in mathematics and science and to increase the access of all students to this instruction through programs of national significance. The Secretary is authorized to establish a national clearinghouse, as well as support model programs of training and instruction in the use of computers as part of the mathematics and science curriculum.

Eligible grantees: LEAs, SEAs, higher education institutions, and public and private nonprofit organizations

Eligible participants: elementary, secondary, and vocational education teachers

Allocation method: discretionary awards

Participants: no data available

CFDA number: 84.168

Regional Consortia (sections 2016-2023) are supported to disseminate exemplary mathematics and science education instructional materials and to provide technical assistance for implementation and use of materials by students, teachers, and administrators. At least one consortium must be funded in each of the 10 regions.

Eligible grantees: private nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, an elementary or secondary school, SEAs, LEAs, and regional educational laboratories

Eligible participants: students, teachers, and administrators

Allocation method: discretionary awards, with "relatively equal" amounts to each region

Participants: no data available

CFDA number: none

Part B--Foreign Language Assistance Act of 1988

Foreign Languages Assistance (sections 2101-2106) provides grants to SEAs to support model LEA programs for the improvement or expansion of foreign language instruction for students. Programs must be designed by LEAs and represent a variety of alternative and innovative instructional methods. Foreign languages are limited to those that have been deemed critical by the Secretary.

Eligible grantees: SEAs

Eligible participants: LEAs, teachers, and students

Allocation method: formula grants, based on school age population, with no State to receive less than 0.5 percent of the total allotment

Participants: no data available

CFDA number: 84.249

Title III--Magnet Schools Assistance

Magnet Schools Assistance (sections 3001-3012) provides grants to LEAs for planning and operating magnet schools that are part of a desegregation plan that has been approved under a court order or by the Secretary. Such schools must be designed to bring students from different backgrounds together in order

to eliminate, reduce, or prevent minority group isolation and to strengthen academic and vocational instruction.

Eligible grantees and participants: LEAs

Allocation method: discretionary awards

Grantees: 64 LEAs in FY 1992

CFDA number: 84.165

Title IV--Special Programs

Part A--Women's Educational Equity Act

Women's Educational Equity (sections 4001-4007) promotes educational equity for women and girls through development and dissemination of model educational programs and materials. Additionally, this program supports a national center to publish grantees' products. In FY 1992, appropriations were provided for the publishing center only.

Eligible grantees and participants: institutions of higher education and nonprofit organizations, with many in collaboration with community-based organizations

Allocation method: a single contract with a national publishing center in FY 1992

Participant: a national publishing center

CFDA number: 84.083

Part B--Jacob K. Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Act of 1988

Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Program (sections 4101-4108) is designed to support a coordinated program of research, demonstration projects, and personnel training to build a national capability to identify and meet the special educational needs of gifted and talented elementary and secondary students. The Secretary is also required to establish a National Center for Research and Development in the Education of Gifted and Talented Children and Youth. A priority is placed on programs to serve disadvantaged gifted and talented students.

Eligible grantees: SEAs, LEAs, institutions of higher education, and other public and private agencies

Eligible participants: (1) children and youth who give evidence of high performance capability in areas such as intellectual, creative,

artistic, or leadership capacity, or in specific academic fields; and (2) children and youth who require services or activities not ordinarily provided by the school in order to fully develop their capabilities

Allocation method: discretionary awards

Grantees: 36 awards in FY 1992

CFDA number: 84.206

Part C--Allen J. Ellender Fellowship Program

Ellender Fellowships Program (sections 4301-4332) supports the Close Up Foundation of Washington, D.C., to carry out its program of increasing the understanding of the Federal Government among secondary students and their teachers, and to older Americans and recent immigrants. The foundation may use Federal funds only for providing financial assistance to economically disadvantaged students and their teachers who participate in the program.

Eligible grantee: the Close Up Foundation

Eligible participants: disadvantaged secondary school students and their teachers, older adults, and recent immigrants

Allocation method: noncompetitive award

Participants: 6,615 fellowships in FY 1992

CFDA number: none

Part D--Emergency Immigrant Education Act of 1984

Emergency Immigrant Education Program (sections 4401-4410) supports supplementary educational services to immigrant children enrolled in elementary and secondary public and nonpublic schools.

Eligible grantees: SEAs

Eligible participants: foreign born children who have been attending school in the United States for less than 3 complete academic years, but excluding from eligibility children of United States citizens, foreign diplomats, and temporary foreign residents in the United States for business or pleasure

Allocation method: formula grants, based on the number of eligible children

Participants: 687,334 children in 37 States in FY 1992

CFDA number: 84.162

Part E--Territorial Assistance

General Assistance to the Virgin Islands (section 4501) provides general assistance to improve public elementary and secondary education in the Virgin Islands.

Eligible grantee and participant: the SEA for the Virgin Islands

Allocation method: noncompetitive award

Participant: one SEA

CFDA number: none

Territorial Teacher Training (section 4502) provides assistance for training elementary and secondary school teachers in American Samoa, Virgin Islands, Guam, Palau, and the Northern Mariana Islands; in FY 1992, eligibility expanded to include the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Eligible grantees: organizations considered qualified to provide training for teachers in the respective territories

Eligible participants: elementary and secondary school teachers

Allocation method: awards based on need for teacher training

Participants: no data available

CFDA number: 84.124

Part F--Secretary's Fund for Innovation in Education

Secretary's Fund for Innovation in Education (sections 4601-4610) supports programs and projects that show promise of identifying and disseminating innovative educational methods. In addition, specific authority is provided for: optional tests for academic excellence, technology education, programs for computer-based instruction, programs for the improvement of comprehensive school health education, alternative curriculum schools, innovative alcohol abuse education programs, national geography studies centers, and civic education.[11]

---

[11]Alternative curriculum schools, innovative alcohol abuse education programs, and civic education programs are included within part F of title IV, but have separate authorizations or appropriations. Of these three programs, only civic education has received separate funding; the other two programs are listed under "Unfunded Programs" on page 26 of this report.

Eligible grantees and participants: LEAs, SEAs, higher education institutions, and other public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions

Allocation method: discretionary awards

Participants: no data available

CFDA number: 84.215

Civic Education Program ("We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution") (section 4609) supports instruction concerning the history and principles of democracy in the United States. The Secretary is authorized to carry out this program by entering into a contract with the Center for Civic Education. The program must also provide simulated congressional hearings at the school and community levels with an annual national competition. Programs must be made available to public and private elementary schools in each congressional district, and may include the advanced training of teachers after other requirements have been implemented.

Eligible grantee: the Center for Civic Education

Eligible participants: students and teachers

Allocation method: noncompetitive award

Participants: no data available

CFDA number: none

Title V--Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986

Part B--State and Local Programs

State Grants (sections 5121-5127) provide assistance to States to establish, operate, and improve local school and community programs of drug and alcohol abuse prevention, early intervention, rehabilitation referral, and education for all age groups. The program also supports training programs, development of informational materials, technical assistance, coordination activities, drug-free school zones, innovative community programs for high-risk youth, drug abuse resistance education programs, and replication of successful drug education programs.

Eligible grantees: SEAs and State Governors

Eligible participants: students, LEAs, and public and private nonprofit entities

Allocation method: formula grants, based primarily on school-aged population, but with some adjustments for minimum State grants and for grants under part A of chapter 1 of title I

Participants: 78 percent of all LEAs, enrolling 94 percent of all public school students, estimated to have received funds during the 1988-89 school year

CFDA number: 84.186

Part C--Training of Teachers, Counselors, and School Personnel

School Personnel Training Program (sections 5128-5130) establishes, expands, or enhances programs and activities for the training of elementary and secondary school teachers, administrators, counselors, social workers, psychologists, nurses, and other elementary and secondary school personnel concerning drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention.

Eligible grantees: SEAs, LEAs, and institutions of higher education

Eligible participants: school teachers and related school personnel

Allocation method: discretionary awards

Grantees: 197 awards in FY 1992

CFDA number: 84.207 and 84.241

Part D--National Programs

National Programs (sections 5131-5135) support a variety of activities that include: model demonstration and drug abuse education and prevention programs at institutions of higher education; Federal drug abuse education and prevention activities such as disseminating information through a clearinghouse, the use of entertainment personalities and athletes that are recognized as role models among youth; development and distribution of audiovisual material; technical assistance to State and local agencies; programs for Indian youth and Hawaiian natives; and regional centers to assist State and local agencies and institutions implement or improve drug abuse education and prevention programs.

Eligible grantees and participants: institutions of higher education specifically included; in general grantees and participants not specified

Allocation method: discretionary awards.

Grantees: 195 awards for programs for institutions of higher education, as well as 5 regional centers in FY 1992

CFDA number: 84.184 and 84.188

Emergency Grants (section 5136) support awards to LEAs that can demonstrate a significant need for additional funds to combat drug and alcohol abuse by their students.

Eligible grantees: LEAs

Eligible participants: students

Allocation method: discretionary awards

Grantees: 88 LEAs in FY 1992

CFDA number: 84.233

Title VI--Projects and Programs Designed to Address School Dropout Problems and to Strengthen Basic Skills Instruction

Part A--School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Act of 1988

Dropout Prevention Demonstrations (sections 6001-6007) are programs designed to reduce the number of children who do not complete their elementary and secondary education. Such programs may include identification, prevention, outreach, or reentry projects for dropouts and potential dropouts, as well as activities to coordinate community resources, evaluate programs, and conduct related studies.

Eligible grantees: LEAs, community-based organizations, and educational partnerships

Eligible participants: students

Allocation method: discretionary awards

Grantees: 21 new awards and 65 continuation awards in FY 1992; no data available on students

CFDA number: 84.201

Title VII--Bilingual Education Act

Part A--Financial Assistance for Bilingual Education Programs

Bilingual Programs (sections 7021-7022) are designed to assist LEAs and other eligible grantees in the development, support, and improvement of

instruction for students with limited English proficiency. Part A programs must receive at least 60 percent of Bilingual Education Act funds. Programs of transitional bilingual education must receive at least 75 percent of part A funds; alternative instructional programs may receive up to 25 percent of part A funds.

Eligible grantees: LEAs, institutions of higher education, and private nonprofit organizations

Eligible participants: individuals who have significant difficulty communicating in English because they: were not born in the United States or their native language is a language other than English; come from places where languages other than English are dominant; or are American Indian and Alaskan natives who come from places where use of a native language, other than English, has had a significant impact on their level of English proficiency

Allocation method: discretionary awards

Participants: 369,310 students in 1,031 projects in FY 1992

CFDA number: 84.003

Part B--Data Collection, Evaluation, and Research

Support Services (sections 7031-7037) are programs designed to: collect data on the number of persons with limited English proficiency and the educational services available to them; evaluate bilingual education program operations and effectiveness; conduct research to improve program effectiveness; and collect, analyze, and disseminate data and information on bilingual education.

Eligible grantees and participants: SEAs, LEAs, institutions of higher education, and private nonprofit and profit-making organizations

Allocation method: discretionary awards

Grantees: 53 awards to SEAs, 2 evaluation assistance centers, and a national information clearinghouse supported in FY 1992

CFDA number: 84.194

Part C--Training and Technical Assistance

Training Grants (sections 7041-7045) are designed to improve and increase the pool of trained teachers and other bilingual educational personnel necessary to conduct instructional programs for students with limited English proficiency. Authorized activities include training programs, resource centers, and fellowships for advanced study. Part C programs must receive at least 25 percent of Bilingual Education Act funds.

Eligible grantees: SEAs, LEAs, institutions of higher education, and private nonprofit and profit-making organizations

Eligible participants: higher education students in areas related to bilingual education, bilingual educational personnel, and parents participating in programs for limited English proficient persons

Allocation method: discretionary awards

Grantees: 500 graduate fellowships, 85 educational personnel projects, 10 training development projects, 35 training institutes, and 16 resource centers in FY 1992

CFDA number: 84.195

Title X--General Provisions[12]

This title does not authorize any programs. It does, however, contain provisions that apply to the other titles, including definitions, Federal administrative provisions, a waiver of certain provisions for the Outlying Areas, a payments limitation provision, and a requirement for open public meetings.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1988 THROUGH FY 1993

The ESEA programs account for $8.6 billion, or nearly 30 percent of the total appropriations for ED in FY 1993. Of the $8.6 billion, nearly 80 percent is allocated to chapter 1, title I programs, including $6.1 billion (71 percent) for grants to LEAs. Table 1 shows the appropriations for each ESEA program that received funds during at least 1 year during the period FY 1988 through FY 1993. The FY 1993 appropriations are based on the amounts provided by P.L. 102-394 (enacted October 6, 1992); these amounts may be modified by further legislation during FY 1993.

[12]Titles VIII and IX of ESEA currently do not exist.

TABLE 1. Appropriations for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, FY 1988 Through FY 1993 (in thousands)

Program	Fiscal year					
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Title I--Basic Programs; Chapter 1--Financial Assistance to Meet the Special Educational Needs of Children						
Basic grants to LEAs	$3,829,600	$3,853,200	$4,373,146	$5,001,910	$5,524,310[a]	$5,449,924
Concentration grants to LEAs	([b])	172,900	395,112	555,767	609,930[a]	675,998
Capital expenses for private school children	([b])	19,760	25,862	36,108	40,054	39,734
Even Start family literacy	([b])	14,820	24,201	49,770	70,000	89,280
Migratory children	269,029	271,700	282,444	294,592	308,298	302,773
Handicapped children	151,269	148,200	146,389	148,859	143,000	126,394
Neglected and delinquent	32,552	31,616	32,791	36,108	36,054	35,407
State administration	38,296	40,508	50,176	59,139	61,820	60,712
State program improvement grants	([b])	5,686	12,544	14,785	25,125	25,933
Evaluation and technical assistance	7,181	7,904	11,853	13,175	15,088	14,731
National Commission on Migrant Education	([b])	1,97000[c]	([c])	([c])	([c])	([c])
Rural technical assistance centers	([b])	3,952	4,445	4,463	5,000	4,960
Title I, Chapter 2--Federal, State, and Local Partnership for Educational Improvement						
State block grants	478,700	462,977	457,198	449,884	450,000	435,488
National diffusion network	10,244	11,066	12,837	14,151	14,700	14,582

Please see footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Appropriations for the Elemeatary and Secondary Education Act, FY 1988 Through FY 1993 (in thousands)--Continued

Program	Fiscal year					
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Title I, Chapter 2--Federal, State, and Local Partnership for Educational Improvement--continued						
Inexpensive book distribution	$7,659	$8,398	$8,576	$9,271	$10,000	$10,029
Arts in education	3,315	3,458	3,851	4,392	8,600	6,944
Law-related education	3,830	3,952	4,938	5,855	6,000	5,952
Blue ribbon schools	871[d]	889	494	885	885[e]	879
Title II--Critical Skills Improvement (Mathematics, Science, and Foreign Languages)						
State grants	108,904	128,440	126,837	202,008	240,000	246,016
National programs	10,771	8,892	8,781	11,711	16,000	15,872
Regional consortia	(b)	(b)	(b)	0	12,000	13,590
Foreign languages assistance	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,880	10,000	10,912
Title III--Magnet Schools Assistance						
Magnet schools assistance	71,805	113,620	113,189	109,975	110,000	108,029
Title IV--Special Programs						
Women's educational equity	3,351	2,949	2,098	1,995	500	1,984

Please see footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Appropriations for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, FY 1988 Through FY 1993 (in thousands)--Continued

Program	Fiscal year					
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Title IV--Special Programs--continued						
Javits gifted and talented students education	(b)	$7,904	$9,888	$9,732	$9,732	$9,607
Ellender fellowships	$2,394	3,458	3,703	4,101	4,300	4,223
Emergency immigrant education	29,969	29,640	30,144	29,277	30,000	29,462
General assistance to the Virgin Islands	4,787	4,730	4,391	4,366	4,500	2,455
Territorial teacher training	1,915	1,976	1,762	1,769	1,769	1,737
Secretary's fund for innovation in education	4,308	14,690	18,939	27,737	24,000	23,709
Civic education ("We the People . . .")	(b)	(b)	(b)	0	3,800	4,346
Title V--Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986						
State grants	191,480	287,730	435,866	497,702	507,663	498,565
School personnel training	8,169	20,900	23,739	23,395	23,863	13,614
National programs	30,127	45,870	53,957	60,913	62,133	61,636
Emergency grants	(b)	(b)	24,688	24,331	30,304	24,552

Please see footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Appropriations for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, FY 1988 Through FY 1993 (in thousands)--Continued

Program	Fiscal year					
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Title VI--Projects and Programs Designed to Address School Dropout Problems and to Strengthen Basic Skills Instruction						
Dropout prevention demonstrations	$23,935	$21,736	$19,945	$34,064	$40,000	$37,705
Title VII--Bilingual Education Act						
Bilingual programs	101,198	110,761	115,779	121,037	147,407	149,758
Support services	9,928	10,772	10,838	11,632	12,000	10,999
Training grants	35,447	30,413	31,913	36,065	36,000	35,708
ESEA TOTAL	$5,471,034	$5,907,443	$6,883,134	$7,915,804	$8,654,835	$8,604,199

Please see footnotes at end of table.

Footnotes to Table 1:

[a]The amounts have been reduced to reflect rescissions of $690,000 for basic grants and $70,000 for concentration grants that were required under the provisions of P.L. 102-298.

[b]This program was not authorized for the year indicated.

[c]Funds were enacted under title IV (independent agencies) of P.L. 100-436, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989. The initial amount of $2 million was subsequently reduced by 1.2 percent, to $1,976,000, under the provisions of title V of that Act. The appropriations became available for obligation on April 1, 1989, with funds to remain available until expended.

[d]The program was not specifically authorized, but a similar activity was supported, at the indicated funding level, with discretionary funds.

[e]No funds were specifically appropriated for this program, but the Secretary of Education reprogrammed $885,000 from the amount originally appropriated for the Educational Excellence Activities account.

NOTE: Table prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

Source: Unless otherwise noted, data are based on the *Justifications of Appropriation Estimates to the Congress: FY 1993* that were submitted to the Congress in January 1992. However, the table shows: (1) the results of a rescission of $760,000 required under the provisions of P.L. 102-298 (enacted June 4, 1992) to the chapter 1 program of grants to LEAs--consisting of reductions of $690,000 to LEA basic grants and $70,000 to the concentration grants program; and (2) the FY 1993 funding amounts under Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1993, P.L. 102-394, enacted October 6, 1992. The latter amounts may be modified by further legislation during FY 1993.

UNFUNDED PROGRAMS

Seven ESEA programs have been identified that have not been funded since 1988. These programs are listed below, along with the current or most recent authorizations of appropriations and legislative references to ESEA.

- **Secondary school programs for basic skills improvement and dropout prevention and reentry**: $550 million is authorized to be appropriated for FY 1993 by sections 1101-1111, part C, chapter 1, title I.

- **Presidential awards for teaching excellence in foreign languages**: $1 million is authorized to be appropriated annually by section 2201, part C, title II.

- **Alternative curriculum schools**: such sums as may be necessary are authorized to be appropriated for FY 1993 for section 4606, part F, title IV, provided that the amount appropriated for the magnet schools assistance programs under title III is at least $165 million for that fiscal year. The FY 1992 appropriations for Magnet Schools Assistance is $110 million.

- **Innovative alcohol abuse education programs**: $5 million is authorized to be appropriated annually for section 4607, part F, title IV.[13]

- **Drug-free school zones demonstration program**: $2 million is authorized to be appropriated in a one-time authorization (the fiscal year is not specified) under section 5137, part D, title V.[14]

- **Dissemination of information and technical assistance with respect to drug abuse education**: $500,000 was authorized to be appropriated in a one-time authorization for FY 1991 under section 5146, part E, title V. There is no authorization of appropriations for this program for FY 1992 or FY 1993.

---

[13]Under an amendment made by P.L. 100-569, a specific authorization of appropriations was enacted for section 4607, a section that initially referred to national geography studies centers. Subsequently, P.L. 100-690: redesignated the section number for the geography studies centers as section 4608; added the innovative alcohol abuse education programs as section 4607; and did not change the cross reference for a specific authorization of appropriations for "section 4607." As a result, the **specific** authorization refers to alcohol abuse education, and the national geography studies is included under the **general** authorization of appropriations for part F of title IV.

[14]Section 1501(f) of P.L. 101-647, the Crime Control Act of 1990, authorizes to be appropriated $1,500,000 for FY 1991 for the development of a model program of strategies and tactics for establishing and maintaining drug-free school zones.

- **Secondary schools basic skills demonstration assistance:** $2 million is authorized to be appropriated for FY 1992 under section 6103, part B, title VI. There is no authorization of appropriations for this program for FY 1993.

FY 1993 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Twenty ESEA programs are authorized at a level of "such sums as may be necessary" for FY 1993. Other programs that are authorized for FY 1993 have different provisions, such as an amount calculated by means of an allocation formula, or the specification of the dollar amount. Four of these are included in the previous section under Unfunded Programs. Ten additional programs, or groups of programs, are identified below; these are the programs that have been funded since FY 1988 and are authorized for FY 1993 at a level other than "such sums as may be necessary."

- **Basic and Concentration Grants to LEAs** have no authorization amounts specified; the amounts are the grant totals calculated by the allocation formulas under sections 1005 and 1006, part A, chapter 1, title I.

- **Programs Operated by State Agencies for Migratory Children, Handicapped Children, and Neglected and Delinquent Children** have no authorization amounts specified; the amounts are the grant totals calculated by the allocation formulas under sections 1201 through 1244, part D, chapter 1, title I.

- **State Administration** has no authorization amount specified; the amount is calculated based on a percentage of part A and D grants, with a minimum grant of $325,000 per State, under section 1404, part E, chapter 1, title I.

- **State Program Improvement Grants** have no authorization amount specified; the amount is calculated based on a percentage of part A and D grants, with a minimum grant of $180,000 per State, under section 1405, part E, chapter 1, title I.

- **Studies (part of Evaluation and Technical Assistance)** is authorized at $5 million for FY 1993 under section 1463, part F, chapter 1, title I.

- **Federal, State, and Local Partnership for Educational Improvement** has a single authorization of $706 million for all chapter 2 programs under section 1502, chapter 2, title I.

- **General Assistance for the Virgin Islands** is authorized at $5 million under section 4501, part E, title IV.

- **Territorial Teacher Training** is authorized at $2 million under section 4502, part E, title IV.

- **School Personnel Training Program** (under Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986) is authorized at $50 million for sections 5128 through 5130, part C, title V.

- **Emergency Grants** (under Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986) is authorized at $25 million for section 513C, part D, title V.

OTHER HAWKINS-STAFFORD ACT PROGRAMS

The Hawkins-Stafford Act authorized or amended numerous educational programs beyond those authorized by ESEA. The **most significant** of these are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the legislative references are to P.L. 100-297.

- Impact aid programs, P.L. 874 and P.L. 815, 81st Congress (sections 2001 through 2034)

- Adult Education Act, P.L. 89-750 (sections 2101 and 2102)

- Star Schools Program Assistance Act, title IX of the Education for Economic Security Act (section 2302)

- Comprehensive Child Development Centers Act of 1988, chapter 8, subtitle A, title VI, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, P.L. 97-35 (sections 2501 through 2504)

- National Center for Education Statistics, section 406 of the General Education Provisions Act, title IV, P.L. 90-247 (section 3001)

- Fund for the Improvement and Reform of Schools and Teaching Act (FIRST) (sections 3201 through 3243)

- National Assessment of Educational Progress Improvement Act, section 406(i) of the General Education Provisions Act, title IV, P.L. 90-247 (sections 3401 through 3403)

- Enforcement provisions of the General Education Provisions Act, part E, title IV, P.L. 90-247 (section 3501)

- Education programs for native Hawaiians (sections 4001 through 4009)

- Indian education programs, including the Indian Education Amendments of 1988 (sections 5101 through 5120); the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (sections 5201 through 5212); the Indian Education Act of 1988 (sections 5301 through 5352); and

miscellaneous provisions for Indian education (sections 5401 through 5406)

- White House Conference on Indian Education (sections 5501 through 5508)
- Prohibition of "dial-a-porn," section 223(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (section 6101)
- Authorization of 16 specific education studies (sections 6201 through 6216)

APPENDIX A: SELECTED REFERENCES

The following are selected references related to Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as currently authorized, that have been prepared by the Congressional Research Service.

U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. *Department of Education funding issues: FY 1993*, [by] Angela Evans. [Washington] 1992. (Issue Brief 92048)
Regularly updated.

----- *The distribution among the States of school-age children in poor families, 1990 versus 1980: implications for chapter 1*, by Wayne Clifton Riddle. [Washington] 1992. 6 p. (CRS Report for Congress No. 92-485 EPW)

----- *Education for disadvantaged children: major themes in the 1988 reauthorization of chapter 1*, by Wayne Riddle. [Washington] 1989. 44 p. (CRS Report for Congress No. 89-7 EPW)

----- *Elementary and secondary education: a summary of the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988, Public Law 100-297*, by the Education Section. [Washington] 1988. 65 p. (CRS Report for Congress No. 88-458 EPW)

----- *Federal assistance for elementary and secondary education: background information on selected programs likely to be considered for reauthorization by the 100th Congress*, by the Education Section. [Washington] 1987. (CRS Report for Congress No. 87-330 EPW)

----- *National education goals: Federal policy issues*, [by] James B. Stedman and Wayne Riddle. [Washington] 1992. (Issue Brief 92012)
Regularly updated.

----- *Substance abuse treatment, prevention, and education*, by Edward R. Klebe. [Washington] 1990. 20 p. (CRS Report for Congress No. 90-412 EPW)

----- *U.S. Department of Education: major program trends, fiscal years 1980-1991*, by Paul M. Irwin, et al. [Washington] 1991. 117 p. (CRS Report for Congress No. 91-10 EPW)

APPENDIX B: AMENDMENTS TO P.L. 100-297 PROGRAMS

Since the enactment of the Hawkins-Stafford Act in 1988, a number of amendments have been made, both to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) and to the other programs enacted or amended by P.L. 100-297 (see page 28). The following is a selected list of legislation, with an indication of which program, or programs, under the Hawkins-Stafford Act was amended. These amendments sometimes also amended programs that were not part of the Hawkins-Stafford Act, but these other programs are **not** mentioned in this appendix.

P.L. 100-351 added transition provisions for the allocation of FY 1988 appropriations for various ESEA and non-ESEA programs.

P.L. 100-418, the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, authorized a number of provisions parallel to many ESEA and non-ESEA programs in the Hawkins-Stafford Act. (A number of these programs included a provision that prohibited the P.L. 100-418 program from taking effect if it had already been enacted under the Hawkins-Stafford Act.)

P.L. 100-569 authorized the National Geography Studies Centers Act under section 4607 of the ESEA.

P.L. 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, amended the drug abuse education programs under titles IV and V of the ESEA.

P.L. 101-26 amended the impact aid programs and the Adult Education Act.

P.L. 101-189, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991, made amendments related to the impact aid programs.

P.L. 101-226, the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, amended the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 under title V of the ESEA.

P.L. 101-250 amended the School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Act of 1988 under part A, title VI of the ESEA.

P.L. 101-305, the 1992 National Assessment of Chapter 1 Act, made amendments related to the chapter 1 program of title I of the ESEA and the Bilingual Education Act under title VII of the ESEA, and amended the impact aid programs.

P.L. 101-476, the Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1990, made technical amendments with respect to terminology (primarily replacing the term "handicapped" with "disabled") to both ESEA and non-ESEA programs in the Hawkins-Stafford Act.

P.L. 101-589, the Excellence in Mathematics, Science and Engineering Education Act of 1990, amended the Dwight D. Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Education Act under title II of the ESEA. It also amended the authorization for the National Center for Education Statistics, the impact aid programs, and the Adult Education Act.

P.L. 101-600, the School Dropout Prevention and Basic Skills Improvement Act of 1990, amended the secondary school programs for basic skills improvement and dropout prevention and reentry under chapter 1 of title I, and the secondary schools basic skills demonstration assistance program under title VI of the ESEA. Neither of these programs has been funded.

P.L. 101-647, the Crime Control Act of 1990, amended the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 under title V of the ESEA.

P.L. 102-26, the Higher Education Technical Amendments of 1991, amended the Adult Education Act.

P.L. 102-62, the Education Council Act of 1991, amended the law-related education program under chapter 2, title I, and authorized the civic education ("We the People . . .") program under part F, title IV of the ESEA.

P.L. 102-73, the National Literacy Act of 1991, amended the Even Start family literacy program under chapter 1, title I of the ESEA; the inexpensive book distribution program and the blue ribbon schools program under chapter 2, title I of the ESEA; and various ESEA and non-ESEA programs with respect to allocation provisions for Outlying Areas, including the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

P.L. 102-103, the National Dropout Prevention Act of 1991 (title I), amended the School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Act of 1988 under part A, title VI of the ESEA. P.L. 102-103 also made a technical amendment to the program for disabled children under chapter 1, title I of the ESEA; amended the Star Schools Program Assistance Act; and amended the impact aid programs.

P.L. 102-119, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1991, amended the impact aid programs.

P.L. 102-159, the Dropout Prevention Technical Correction Amendment of 1991, amended the impact aid programs.

P.L. 102-325, the Higher Education Amendments of 1992, amended the authorization for the National Center for Education Statistics.